

ART. II.—*Contributions to the Flora of Australia,*  
*No. 11.*<sup>1</sup>

BY

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WITH APPENDICES BY

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(With Plates III.-X.)

[Read 13th May, 1909.]

ACACIA MACKEYANA, n. sp., Ewart and White (Leguminosae).

In recognition of the services of the Hon. J. E. Mackey towards the establishment of the National Park at Wilson's Promontory.

Cowcowing, W. Australia, M. Koch. No. 1013.

Branches minutely pubescent. Phyllodia shortly petiolate, about 1 cm. in length, pungent, pointed, terete, with from 16 to 20 longitudinal striae, pale green, rigid, 1-2 mm. in diameter, fairly numerous, alternate, glabrous; stipules, if present, deciduous. Flowers grouped into small heads with about 12 to 20 on each head, the peduncles average 5 mm. in length, the heads usually solitary. Five sepals, free except at the extreme base, each sepal has a distinct stalk and lamina, both provided with simple transparent hairs, yellow. There are generally 2 larger and 3 smaller sepals to each flower, nearly as long as the petals. Corolla of 5 petals, which are membranous and

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1 No. 10 in Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. xxi., 1909, p. 540.

deep yellow in colour, with a fairly prominent midrib, united for about three-quarters of their length. Stamens very numerous, free except at the extreme base. anthers two-celled.

Legume usually curved sharply at the base so as to form various shapes, about 1 to 2 cm. long in these specimens, stalked, dark brown and rather rigid, slightly compressed and sparsely provided with hairs, which are more abundant at the tip. Fully ripe fruit not seen.

The plant bears some resemblance to a specimen of "*A. aciphylla*" (*Planta Preissiana*, 976) placed under *A. campylophylla*, but the specimen is sterile and the phyllodes are considerably longer. It comes from Steetz's Herbarium, and was marked near to *A. colletioides* and *A. striatula*.

ACACIA SERICOCARPA, W. V. F. = ACACIA MERRALLII, F. v. M.  
(Leguminosae).

Beyond a greater tendency to hairiness in the young stem and fruits no valid specific distinction can be seen, as regards flower, leaf, stem, or fruit between Fitzgerald's specimens and those of *A. Merrallii*, F. v. M. Fitzgerald admits that "carpologically the two species are very close." but considers that *A. Merrallii* differs in being "almost or quite glabrous, the margins of the phyllodia much thickened, and the venation hardly discernible." These are, however, all variable features, and specimens considered to be *A. Merrallii*, when submitted to Fitzgerald, were marked *A. sericocarpa*, W. v. F. This is in fact merely a form of *A. Merrallii*, F. v. M., in which the young fruits are conspicuously hairy.

ALLENIA,<sup>1</sup> Ewart (Euphorbiaceae). After Prof. H. B. Allen.

Flowers monoecious. Male flower—solitary, or two together in axils of leaves. Perianth, 4 segments in two whorls, concave, petal-like. red; outer with broad base and narrow tip, inner with narrower base and broader tip, imbricate in bud. Stamens 4, anther lobes separate and reniform in shape, dehiscing longi-

<sup>1</sup> Apart from the different second vowels, *Allania* Benth. is now *Aldinia* Endl., and *Allania* Meissn. is now *Alania* Endl.

tuinally by two valves. Stamens opposite segments of perianth, filaments apparently curved in bud, and attached to central disc. Disc small and quadrilateral, 4-partite.

Female flower—solitary and axillary. Perianth persistent, 4 segments in two whorls. Each segment with wide base and narrow, pointed tip; two outer smaller and somewhat reflexed. Ovary—2 carpels and 2 tongue-like stigmas, thick, fleshy, diverging.

Fruit oblong, 2-celled capsule with persistent perianth. One seed in each cell, oblong, smooth, with caruncle. Embryo green, straight, linear, cotyledons slightly longer and about same width as radicle.

ALLENIA BLACKIANA, Ewart and Rees.

(MICRANTHEUM DEMISSUM, F. v. M.).

Small heath-like shrubs. Leaves on very short petioles, small, entire linear, coriaceous, in alternate twos or threes, hairy to glabrous; with prominent midrib and slightly thickened margin. Stem woody, with short, stiff hairs.

Mt. Victor, 1881, Tepper; St. Vincent Gulf, 1882, Tepper.

Mount Compass, Kangaroo Island, Nov., 1908, J. M. Black.

The type form has the leaves glabrous or slightly hairy, linear, alternate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. Capsule oblong, rather elongated, glabrous.

Var. MICROPHYLLA, n. var.

Small, rigid, much branched shrub. Leaves very small,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, hairy, capsule oblong, rather shorter, and covered with hairs.

E. H. H. Griffith, Snug Cove, Kangaroo Island.

Specimens of the plant were forwarded by J. M. Black, who pointed out that if they were Mueller's *Micrantheum demissum* the numbers of parts in the flower and fruit differed from that proper to the genus *Micrantheum*. This was found to apply to all the specimens, and hence it became necessary to raise a new genus *Allenia*, distinguished from *Micrantheum* and *Pseudanthus*, by the perianth four-partite instead of six-partite, by the four instead of 3, 6 or more stamens, and by the 2-celled

ovary forming a 2-celled capsule with one seed in each cell. The leaves are like those of *Micranthemum*, but are in twos as well as in threes. In the absence of good material the general resemblance to *M. ericoides* naturally led Mueller to place it in that genus. As can be seen from the original description quoted beneath, Mueller's material was too imperfect for him to distinguish the peculiarities of the male and female flowers, and of the fruit.

*MICRANTHEUM DEMISSUM*, F. v. M. In Vict. Nat., vol. vii., p. 67, 1890.

Dwarf; branchlets beset with short spreading hairlets; leaves ovate or lanceolar-elliptic, generally soon almost glabrous, at the margin hardly or narrowly recurved; pistillate flowers axillary, solitary; sepals longer than the pedicels, almost elliptic; fruit hardly thrice longer than the sepals, nearly ovate, at the base blunt, towards the summit more attenuated; seeds brownish, shining; strophiola pale, turgid, nearly semi-ovate, about thrice shorter than the seed.

Closely allied to *M. ericoides*, but still more dwarfed, the leaves mostly broader, the pedicels usually shorter, the sepals somewhat larger, the styles less elongated and the fruit smaller; perhaps the staminate flowers will also prove different.

*M. hexandra*, to which the South Australian species was in the first instance referred, chiefly on geographic considerations, is a tall highland-plant, larger in all its parts, thus already quite distinct, it produces stamens up to nine in number.

*ARGOPHYLLUM NULLUMENSE*, R. T. Baker. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, xxii., 1897, p. 232; xxiv., 1899, p. 439 = *A. NITIDUM*, Forst. (Saxifrageae).

It is not possible to distinguish this plant from *A. nitidum* by any well-defined, constant characters. Distinctions derived from the shape and appearance of the leaves are rarely wholly reliable. The first Australian specimens appear to have been identified by Baron von Mueller, and the plant was recorded under this name in Bailey's Queensland Flora.

Three varieties are recognisable under this species.

(1) Variety *fulva*, with rusty-coloured leaves. This has been raised to specific rank as *A. cryptophlebum* by Dr. Marg. Zemann. (Herb. Musei Palat, Vindob.).

(2) Variety *cryptophleba* is wrongly given in Bailey's Flora of Queensland under *A. Lejourdanii*. The leaves are larger, whiter, and do not possess the numerous short, sharp teeth mentioned by Bailey. Various localities in Queensland.

(3) Variety *nullumense*. (*A. nullumense*, R. T. Baker.) This is intermediate, having more the leaf shape and smaller leaves of variety *fulva*, but the silvery under-surface of var. *cryptophleba*.

ATRIPLEX LOBATIVALVE, F. v. M. Icon. Austr. Salsol., pl. 6 ;  
and Vict. Nat., ix., 1893, p. 187.

This species is wrongly given as *A. lativalve* in the Kew Index, 1st Suppl., 1886-1895.

CALEYA SULLIVANI, F. v. M. (Orchidaceae).

Recorded by C. French for Gisborne in the Vict. Nat., vol. 22, 1906, p. 163.

The plant proves to be a form of *Caleana minor*, R. Br. Only a single authentic specimen of *C. Sullivani* is known, and this is from the Grampians. It may prove to be merely a somewhat aberrant form of *C. minor*.

CALOCHILUS PALUDOSUS, R. Br. (Orchidaceae).

Recorded by Mr. F. M. Reader as new to Victoria in Vict. Nat., 1909, vol. xxv., p. 171.

The specimen proves to be *C. Robertsoni*, Benth., a Victorian species. It has the shortly-rostrate anther of that species, and tallies exactly with specimens identified by Mueller and by Bentham, and also with an earlier specimen of Mr. Reader's. Mueller proposed at one time (Fragm., v. 96) to unite the 3 Australian species, but subsequently abandoned this view. Though close, the species seem to be distinguished by valid constant characters.

CENTROLEPIS PLATYCHLAMYS, F. M. Reader = *C. GLABRA*, Hier.  
(Centrolepideae).

This genus is a difficult one, and the boundary of the species somewhat hard to define, but there seems to be no sound reason for maintaining this species as distinct from *C. glabra*, as can be seen from the following comparison:—

*C. GLABRA*, Hier.

Benth. Fl., vii., p. 204.

A small glabrous plant, with the habit of *C. muscoides*, but more slender.

Leaves capillary; scapes very slender, sometimes slightly exceeding the leaves, but more frequently shorter.

Floral bracts close together, narrow, erect, the outer one about one line long, besides the point or awn at least half as long; the inner one narrower, without any point.

Flowers four, of which two usually without any stamen, and no hyaline scales.

Carpels of the ovary about 8, rarely 10.

*C. PLATYCHLAMYS*, F. M. Reader.

Vict. Nat., 1906, p. 23.

A minute, slender, glabrous moss-like plant, usually under 1 inch.

Leaves subulate filiform; in the larger plants shorter; in the smaller as long as, or slightly longer than, the scape.

Floral bracts close together, erect or spreading, with the awn scarcely more than one line long; inner bract shorter, margin broadly membranous, no awn, and obtuse.

Flowers, 3-5, two with a stamen and no scales; the others devoid of either.

Carpels of the ovary usually 5-9.

The membranous bases to the leaves, and the membranous edges of the bracts, are also shown by type specimens of *C. glabra*, and slight variations in the shape and size of the bracts and awns hardly justify the distinction of a new species. The features used to distinguish the "species" from *C. muscoides*, *C. pulvinata* and *C. pusilla* are precisely those which distinguish *C. glabra* from the same species. *C. glabra* is only recorded from a few localities in Victoria, viz.: Mt. Emu Creek, F. Mueller (1853); Richardson River, Miss Beal; Shire of Dimboola, Reader (1898); Lowan, Reader (1900); Hawkesdale, H. B. Williamson (1904 and 1908). It is also recorded from a few localities in West Australia, South Australia and Tasmania.

DAVISIEA GRAHAMI, Ewart and White, n. sp. (Leguminosae).

(After the Hon. G. Graham. Minister for Agriculture).

A small shrub with quadrangular or rigid, slightly-scabrous stems. Leaves sessile, with a horizontal articulation, but the laminae vertical and flat or somewhat curved; reaching 6 cms. in length and 1 to 1½ cms. in breadth at the base of the stem, but smaller and narrower towards the top; pungent, the tips tending to become hooked; lanceolate and narrowed at the base, somewhat coriaceous and distinctly veined.

Bracts small, but larger than in *D. daphnoides*; inflorescence axillary in small clusters of usually 3 or more flowers, each on a stalk of 2-4 mm. Calyx 3-4 mm., not turbinate, the teeth nearly half as long as the tube, tapering to blunt points and all of equal length. Petals purplish-brown and yellow, standard almost reniform, yellow with dark streaks, longer than the alae or carina, more than half the length of the calyx. Fruit apparently attaining ½ cm. or more on a stalk of 1 mm.

Jibberding and Watheroo Rabbit Fence, West Australia, M. Koch, 1905, No. 1365.

Specimens of the plant in Herb., N.S. Wales, were determined by W. V. Fitzgerald as *D. daphnoides*, Meissn. It differs from that species in the leaves, calyx and inflorescence. In spite of the dissimilar facies, its nearest affinities seem to be *D. acicularis* and *D. ulicina*. Some varieties of the latter develop fairly large and broad leaves.

DROSERA HUEGELII, Endl. var. FLAVIFLORA, n. var., W. V. Fitzgerald = *D. MENZIESII*, R. Br., var. FLAVESCENS, Benth. (*D. intricata*, Planch.).

Cowcowing, W.A., Max Koch, Dec., 1904, No. 1039. New locality for latter is L. Bonney, S. Australia, Mrs. Wehl, 1874.

EUCALYPTUS CORRUGATA, Luehmann.

In Vict. Nat., vol. xiii., p. 168, 1897.

This species is given by Diels, in Engler's Bot. Jahrb., vol. xxxv., p. 443, 1905, as a Herbarium name and queried as *E.*

*goniantha*, Turcz. In the Kew Index, 3rd Suppl. (1908), the name is queried similarly. The plant is fully described in the Victorian Naturalist, and its nearest affinities are to *E. incrassata* and *E. pachyphylla*. In the 2nd supplement of the Kew Index (1904) the name is given as valid, with the proper reference.

FREYCINETIA GAUDICHAUDII, Bennett. (Pandanaeeae).

This is given by Warburg in Engler's Pflanzenreich as from Java only, and Bailey's record of the plant from Queensland dismissed as probably incorrect. Queensland specimens of this plant exist, however, in the National Herbarium which were examined both by Bentham and by Mueller, and referred to this species. Warburg also omits *F. insignis* from the Queensland Flora without any reason being given. It is given from Queensland on Baron von Mueller's authority and is included in the Census and in Bailey's Flora.

GILRUTHIA, Ewart, n. gen. (Compositae, Inulae-Gnaphalinae).

Simple heads of homogamous tubular florets without any subtending scales on the convex receptacle. Involucre of 5 or 6 rows of appressed scarious bracts, with a green midrib and short yellowish appressed tips, more conspicuous in the inner bracts. Pappus of a basal membranous ring with ascending teeth tapering into a small number of plumose filaments, of the length of the corolla. Corolla 5-toothed, golden-yellow anthers slightly tailed. Styles 2, almost terete, not thickened below the middle, truncate at the top.

Achene glabrous or faintly papillose, angular, not beaked, slightly flattened.

The heads are either single or in close, nearly sessile clusters of 3 or more, but quite distinct, and with a well-developed involucre. The pappus resembles that of some species of Calcephalus, while the style approaches that of some species of Angianthus or Helipterum. The genus forms an interesting connecting link between the Inulae-Angianthinae and the Inulae-



Guaphalinae (*Angianthus-Calocephalus-Helichrysum*). Its simple homogamous heads, bracts in several rows, with yellowish tips, truncate styles, etc., place it in the Guaphalinae, near to *Helichrysum*, between it and *Helipterum*, and indicate that the simple head of the latter is derived from the compound head of *Angianthinae* by the reduction of the partial heads to one flower and the suppression of the subtending scales. Indeed, a few scales are sometimes present between the central florets of *Helichrysum*.

*GILRUTHIA OSBORNII*, Ewart and White, n. sp. (after Professors Osborne and Gilruth).

A herb of 1 to 2 inches, branching at the base, stems woody, and, as well as the leaves, covered with soft white hairs. Leaves lanceolar, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm. long, woolly on both sides, narrowed at the base, but no distinct petiole, obtuse or somewhat pointed, flat or slightly revolute. Heads on short pedicels terminal, solitary or more usually in close clusters of three or more at the ends of the branches. Innermost bracts twice the length of the outermost series, which exceed a millimetre in length, and have only few hairs. The inner bracts with a double tuft of woolly hairs on the bract, below the tip.

Mt. Malcolm (north of Kalgoorlie), West Australia, F. Rodway, 123, Nov., 1906.

This puzzling little plant was placed by Hemsley, at Kew, as near to *Calocephalus Sonderi*, probably on account of the pappus, but the simple heads necessitate its inclusion in the Guapholinae, and the other peculiarities raise it to the rank of a new genus.

*GREVILLEA BERRYANA*, Ewart and White, n. sp. (Proteaceae, Group Cycloptera). After Professor Berry.

Shrub up to 20 ft. high. Stems woody and slightly glaucous, pubescent when young. Leaves alternate, petiolate, exstipulate, 6 to 9 inches long, compound, with 4 to 7 alternately arranged segments, the lowest segments 6 to 7 inches, the upper shorter,

and all coriaceous, rigid, linear, with entire margins. Each segment has 3 faint longitudinal grooves on the upper surface, and 2 conspicuous grooves on the under surface, which latter are somewhat sparsely pubescent; the midrib prominent on the under surface. The inflorescence is a raceme, the axis of which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  - 3 inches long, generally there are several racemes arranged in a panicle. Axis and peduncles are hairy, the latter being about one-twelfth inch in length. Flowers small, perianth about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, the tube being slightly hairy outside, and the limb densely hairy outside, pale yellow in colour and glabrous inside. Limb globular, the segments concave, the tube curved under the limb, the segments cohering for a long time after the tube has opened. Anthers sessile in the concave lobes of the limb, all 4 perfect and 2-celled, almost globular. Style nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, curved, the stigma enclosed in the limb of the perianth and laterally situated. Ovary on a long stalk, glabrous. Torus small, straight, gland fairly conspicuous, horse-shoe shaped. Fruit large, almost spherical, compressed,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch in diameter, hard and fairly thick-walled, glabrous. Seed single, cordate, with a very distinct wing all round.

F. A. Rodway, Malcolm, W. Australia, Dec., 1907, No. 321.

It differs from *G. leucadendron* in having a hairy inflorescence and perianth, and a laterally placed stigma. Pritzl considered it might agree with *G. nematophylla*, of which he had found compound leaved specimens, but the stigma is oblique instead of a cone, and the leaves, pedicels, inflorescences and flowers all differ from those of *G. stenobotrya*, F. v. M., and of *G. Purdieana*, Diels.

#### HELIPTERUM TROEDELII, F. v. M. (Compositae).

In the type form of this species the heads are aggregated in dense cymose clusters at the ends of the branches. A variety with the inflorescence more diffuse, and one or two heads at the end of branch is equally common, and may be termed variety *patens*, n. var.

Mt. Lyndhurst, M. Koch, No. 1644, 1899; Fraser Range, W. Austr., R. Helms, 1891.

## HAKEA DACTYLOIDES, Cavanilles. (Proteaceae).

Collected a few yards west of the entrance to Mallacoota Inlet by C. C. Lacaïta, 1909, and new for Victoria. This is another instance of a N. S. Wales, species extending down the coast line into Victoria.

## KOCHIA ATKINSIANA, W. F. Fitzgerald. (Chenopodiaceae).

Near Champion Bay, West Australia, 1888. New locality.

This specimen was marked by Baron von Mueller, "lobes of calyx very large. With *Kochia villosa*." The erect lobes are flatter and broader than the type, but the other differences are trivial.

## KOCHIA MURRAYANA, n. sp. Ewart and Rees. (Chenopodiaceae).

In recognition of the addition by the present Victorian Government of £1000 to the Annual Research Endowment Fund.

Isaac Tyson, 1908, Mt. Narryer, Murchison River, W.A.

Apparently a small shrub, stems and leaves covered with woolly hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear, obtuse, flattened, half to one inch long, densely covered with woolly hairs. Flowers, solitary, axillary. Styles 2, persistent. Fruiting perianth convex and extending over fruit, surrounded by horizontal, membranous, finely-veined wings connected in a ring about half an inch in width. Total diameter, including fruit, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Perianth woolly tomentose, the latter character extending partly over surface of wings. Calyx-tube woody. Pericarp thin and membranous.

The species is easily distinguished from *K. villosa* by the convex fruiting perianth, as well as by the large expansion of the wings and by the larger leaves.

MINURIELLA, Tate. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., xxiii., 1899, p. 288  
= MINURIA, D. C. Benth. Fl., iii., p. 497. (Compositae).

Only one species was included under *Minuriella*, *M. annua*, Tate, which in the connate pappus of the disc florets shows an approach to *Minuria suaedifolia*. *Minuriella* is separated mainly

on account of the herbaceous habit of its only species, by its lateral, not terminal, flower heads, and by the longer corolla tube of the ray florets. The second feature is an error, the flower heads are as much terminal as in any species of *Minuria*. Tate's plant differs widely in external habit from any other species of *Minuria*, but not more than the species of this pleomorphic genus do among themselves. As Tate gives both generic names, the authority for the species need not be altered.

MONOTAXIS GRANDIFLORA, Endl. (Euphorbiaceae).

Unrecorded localities from recently determined specimens are :

Max Koch, Wooroloo, W.A., Sept., 1907, No. 1759 ; sources of the Swan R., W.A., Alice Eaton, 1889, Mrs. Heal, 1893, F. Mueller, Nov., 1877, Serpentine R., F. Mueller, Dec., 1877.

Var. MINOR, new var., Ewart.

Occurs in short, compact clusters of 4 to 9 cms. height and breadth from one tap root, the leaves shorter and more closely set.

R. Helms, Nr. Warangering, W.A., Nov., 1891; and near Gnarlbine, W.A., Nov., 1891.

PANDANUS FORSTERI, Moore et F. v. M. (Pandaneae). Det.  
by U. Martelli.

Bald Hill Water-hole, Atherton Station, Queensland, J. Dallachy, 9th May, 1863; previously recorded from Lord Howe's Island.

PANDANUS SPIRALIS, R. Br.

Bentham made this species a synonym to *P. odoratissimus*, L. fil. Prof. U. Martelli proposes to restore it. On one specimen from Escape Cliff, Baron von Mueller had marked, "*P. odoratissimus* L. var. ; *P. spiralis*, R. Br. Fruit always large, therefore perhaps R. Brown species to be restored." The species

come from N. Australia, but one specimen is marked Geographe Bay. This is in W. Australia, below latitude 33 deg., which is very far South for a tropical plant. Many tropical Queensland plants run down the coast into N. S. Wales, however, and N.S. Wales plants are found far down the east coast of Victoria. The moister conditions along the coast render temperature less inoperative as a limiting factor on distribution, and the proximity to the sea lessens the extremes of temperature. It is possible that tropical plants may also travel down the W. coast of Australia and reach sheltered localities, where they survive, as apparently in this case.

Warburg, in Enger's *Pflanzenreich*, 1900, p 46, makes both *P. odoratissimus* and *P. spiralis* synonymous to *P. tectorius*, Sol., (*Prim. fl. in ins. pacif. inedit*, 350. Parkinson's *Journal of a Voyage to the S. Seas in H.M.S. Endeavour, 1773*), *L. odoratissimum* dates from 1781. This is another instance of changing an established name for trivial priority reasons.

POLYGONUM PLATYCLADUM, F. v. M. *Trans. Phil. Soc. Vict.*, 1858, vol. ii., p. 73 = MUEHLENBECKIA PLATYCLADA, Meissn. *Bot. Ztg.*, 1865, vol. xxii., p. 313. (Polygonaceae).

The two species are kept apart in the Kew Index, and the locality for the latter given as Salomon Islands, and for the former New Caledonia. The plant is occasionally grown in gardens in Australia on account of its curious habit (flattened branches, deciduous leaves, and lateral clusters of small flowers and fleshy fruits). It is evidently a native both of the Salomon Islands and of New Caledonia. The fleshy perianth, darkening from red to almost black, is quite different to that of *Polygonum*. In the figure in Engler's *Pflanzenfamilien* (III., 2, p. 32) the stigmas are exaggerated, and the perianth represented as 6 instead of 5 partite. The plant was transferred by Mueller in 1863 to *Coccoloba platyclada*, F. v. M. (*Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, Tab., 5382), and by Meissner in 1865 to its present position. He apparently overlooked its first locality. It also occurs in New Ireland, Papua. (Mueller, *Notes on Papuan plants*, IV., 1876, p. 60).

## PRASOPHYLLUM TEPPERI, F. v. M.

This name is accepted as valid in the Kew Index, although in the reference given (Tepper's Plants of Ardrossan, Oct., 1880) the name occurs practically as a nomen nudum without proper description, and no subsequent publication appears to have been made. Owing, perhaps, to this fact, many specimens of another later species (*P. fusco-viride*, Reader, Vict. Nat., 1898, p. 163) were placed under this species. Only a single specimen of *P. Tepperi* exists at the Herbarium, whereas *P. fusco-viride* appears to have a much wider range. To avoid future error, Mueller's MS. description is published herewith, without alteration or amendment.

"*Prasophyllum Tepperi*, Diff. a *P. brevilabre*, folio deficiente, floribus minoribus, germine turgidiore, sepalo dorsali latiore; an var.?

"Flores viriduli. Sep. dorsale lanceolato-ovatum, brevium acuminatum; sep. 2 inferiora (resupinatione-superiora, lanceolata, sensim acuminata, *semiconnata*, sepalo dorsali paulo longiora, Sep. infer. (Pet.) lineari-lanceolata, sepalis exterioribus breviora, labellum aequantia; lab. brevissime unguiculatum inarticul., rhombo-ovatum, acuminatum, undulato-crispulum."

Yorke's Peninsula, Tepper, 410.

*Prasophyllum fusco-viride* (Reader) differs in the following respects from *Prasophyllum Tepperi* (F. v. M.) in:—

1. The long circular sheath which completely surrounds the inflorescence in *P. Tepperi* is absent in *P. fusco-viride*, in which there is a simple short bract at the base of the inflorescence.

2. The flower of *P. Tepperi* is much larger, about twice the size of *P. fusco-viride*.

3. The lateral sepals in *P. Tepperi* are united for fully half their length, whilst in *fusco-viride* they are only united at the extreme base.

4. The dorsal sepal in *P. Tepperi* is almost ovate, while in *P. fusco-viride* it is relatively much narrower.

5. The labellum of *P. Tepperi* is very shortly stipulate, and not articulate, and in *P. fusco-viride* the stalk of the labellum is very pronounced, and it is distinctly articulate.

6. The predominant colour of the petals of *P. Tepperi* is green, and of *P. fusco-viride* is purple.

*P. fusco-viride* has the following range:—Wimmera, Reader (under *P. ansatum*); Wimmera, Reader, 1894 (under *P. Woolsii*); Yorke Peninsula, S. Austr., Tepper, 1879 (under *P. Tepperi*).

*SALICORNIA LYLEI*, Ewart and White. (Chenopodiaceae).

In the description given in *Journal of Proc., R.S. of N.S. Wales*, vol. xlii., 1908, p. 195, for "very much branched" read "very sparsely branched."

*STYLIDIUM (CANDOLLEA) YILGARNENSE*, Pritzel.

Max Koch, Cowcowing, W.A., 1904, No. 1207.

This appears to be close to *S. elongatum*, and may possibly prove to be a strongly marked variety, with a more spreading panicle and the lower stalks, especially, longer. Drummond's 4th coll., No. 170, has also a shorter, looser panicle, but was placed by Bentham under *S. elongatum*. For the present, however, Pritzel's species must stand.

#### ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES FOR VICTORIAN PLANTS.

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*TILLAEA PEDICELLOSA*, F. v. M. (Crassulaceae).

Geelong, H. B. Williamson, October and November, 1905.

*TOXANTHUS MUELLERI*, Benth. (Compositae).

Geelong, H. B. Williamson, October and November, 1905.

#### NATURALISED ALIENS.

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*BERKHEYA (STOBAEA) RIGIDA*, Thunb. (Compositae).

Geelong, H. B. Williamson, 1906; Coode Island, J. R. Tovey and C. French, jnr., October, 1908.

This determination was verified at both Kew and Berlin as *Stobaea rigida*, Thunb.

Professor Hoffmann agrees with Bentham in placing *Stobaea* as a sub-genus to *Berkheya*, but no transference of this species has been made hitherto.

This pest is spreading along the shores of Port Phillip, and may therefore be considered naturalised.

*CHENOPODIUM (ROUBIEVA) MULTIFIDUM*, L. (Chenopodiaceae).  
"Scented Goosefoot."

Geelong, December, 1906, H. B. Williamson; Railway Reserve, North Melbourne, March, 1909, J. R. Tovey and C. French, jnr.

The plant is apparently naturalized around the shores of Port Phillip Bay, and is a native of South America. Introduced sparingly in the coastal districts of North America, Italy and France. It is sometimes classed as a separate genus (*Roubieva*), on account of the calyx enclosing the fruit, but the same peculiarity is shown by *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L. "Mexican Tea," which has also established itself in many parts of Victoria.

*RANUNCULUS REPENS*, L. (Ranunculaceae). "Creeping  
Buttercup."

Outtrim, Victoria, 1904, Dow; Emerald, 1907, J. W. Audas, and now widely spread.

*RUBUS LACINIATUS*, Willd. (Rosaceae). "Jagged-leaved  
Bramble."

Creswick, April, 1909, Prof. Ewart; Thorpdale, Gippsland, Victoria, 1909, A. W. Vroland; near Gloucester, New S. Wales, Betche, January, 1882.

Probably sufficiently established to be considered naturalized.

This species being without definite locality, is sometimes placed under *R. fruticosus*. Its peculiar leaves and 3-fid petals, as well as minor features, appear to justify specific rank.



## EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATES III., IV.—*ACACIA MACKAYANA*, Ewart and White.

- Fig. 1.—Portion of flowering branch [natural size].  
 2.—Phyllode [magnified].  
 3.—Diagram of transverse section of a phyllode [magnified].  
     (a) Cuticle.  
     (b) Stoma.  
     (c) Assimilating tissue.  
     (d) Sclerenchyma.  
     (e) Phloem.  
     (f) Xylem.  
     (g) Pith.
- Fig. 4.—Smaller sepal [magnified].  
 5.—Larger sepal [magnified].  
 6.—Single flower [magnified].  
 7.—Unripe fruit [magnified].  
 8, 9.—Unripe fruits [less magnified] [diagrammatic].

PLATE V.—*ALLENIA BLACKIANA*, Ewart and Rees.

- Fig. 1.—Whole plant of *Allenia Blackiana*. Ewart and Rees.  
 2.—Male Flower of same.  
 3.—a.b. Anther before and after dehiscing.  
 4.—Fruit.  
 5.—Seed and embryo.

VAR. *MICROPHYLLA*.

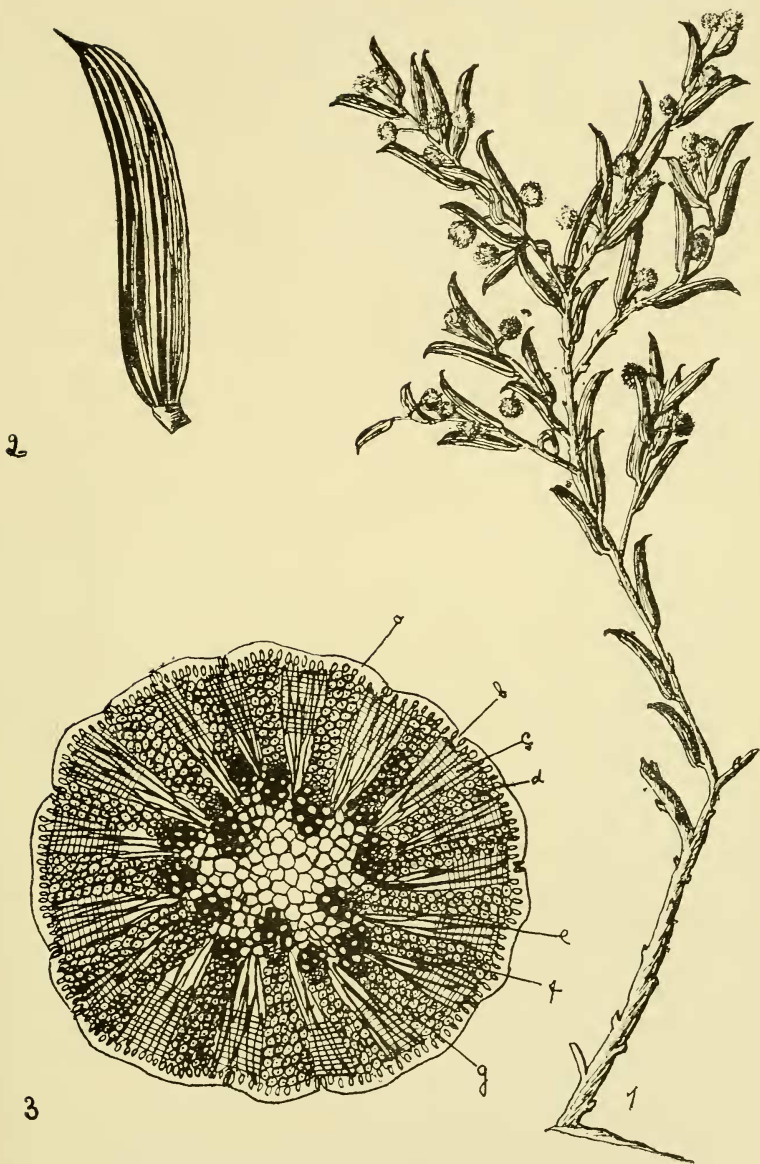
- Fig. 6.—Sprig of *A. Blackiana*, var. *microphylla*.  
 7.—Female flower.  
 8.—Fruit of same.

PLATE VI.—*DAVIESIA GRAHAMI*, Ewart and White

- Fig. 1.—Side view of leaf.  
 2.—Small portion of branch showing axillary inflorescence.  
 3.—Calyx of *D. Grahami*, magnified.

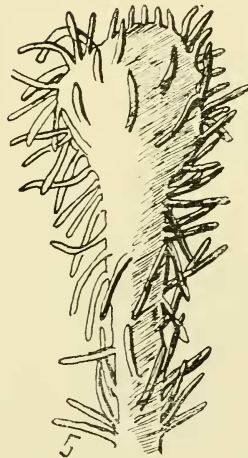
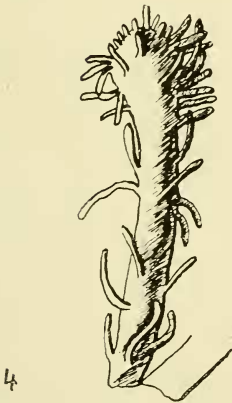
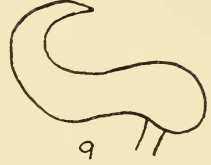
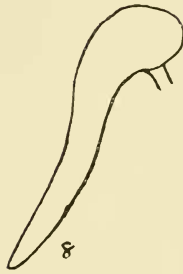
*D. DAPHNOIDES*.

- Fig. 4.—Calyx of *D. daphnoides*, magnified.



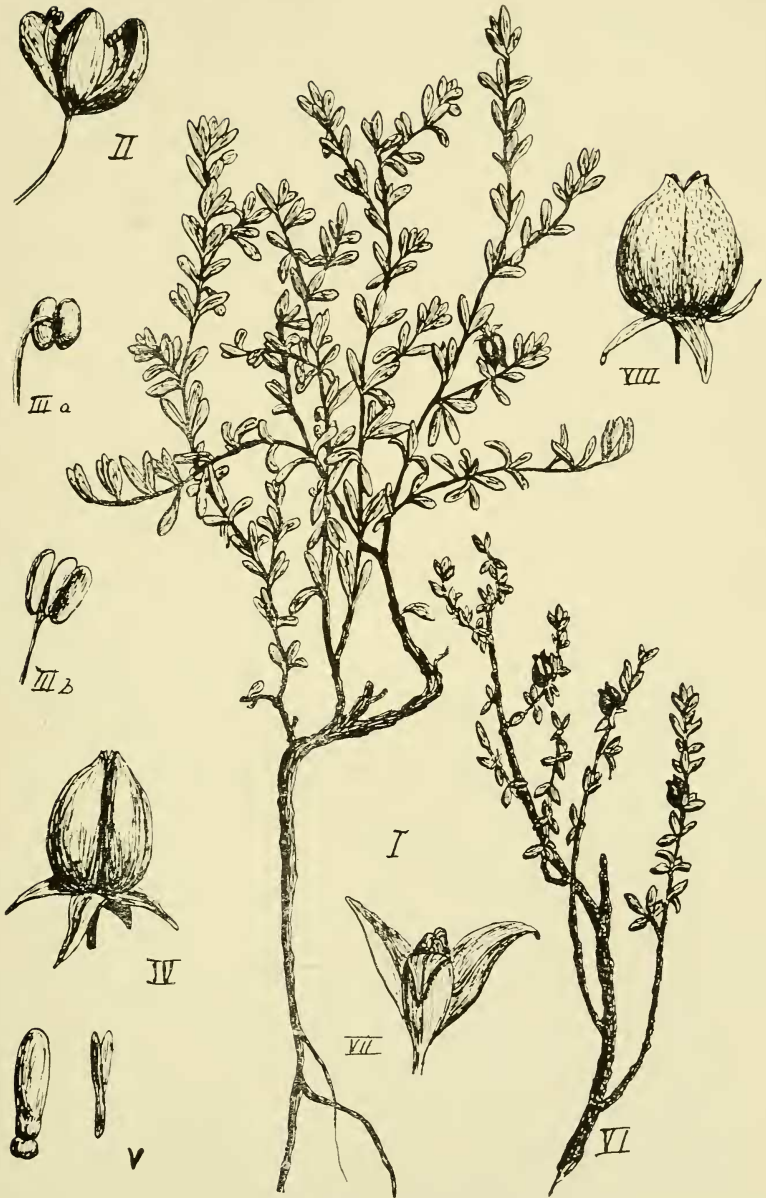
*Acacia Mackeyana*, Ewart and White.





*Acacia Mackeyana*, Ewart and White.





Figs. 1-5.—*Allenia Blackiana*, Ewart and Rees.

Figs. 6-8.—*Allenia Blackiana*, var. *microphylla*, Ewart and Rees.

